

SYNDROMES AND EPONIMES

Syndromes and eponimes in Otolaryngology

Alport's syndrome - hereditary disorder marked by progressive nerve deafness, progressive pyelonephritis or glomerulonephritis, and occasionally ocular defects.

Alström syndrome - a hereditary syndrome of retinitis pigmentosa with nystagmus and early loss of central vision, deafness, obesity, and diabetes mellitus.

Barany syndrome - A syndrome of unilateral headache in back of the head with ipsilateral recurrent deafness (alternating with periods of unaffected hearing), vertigo, tinnitus. Periodic recurrence for days or months. May be corrected by induced nystagmus. Benign condition, but danger of possible cranial trauma due to fall.

Barre - Lieou syndrome - characterized by trauma or arthritic changes involving the third and fourth cervical vertebrae or cervical disk lesions with provocation of the cranial nuclei, the fifth and eighth cranial nerves being chiefly affected. This causes a disturbance of circulation in the region of the cranial nuclei, affecting especially the fifth and eighth nerves. The symptoms are: headache, facial pain, ear pain, vertigo, tinnitus, loss of voice, hoarseness, neck pain severe fatigue, muscle weakness, sinus congestion, sense of eyeball being pulled out, dizziness, fatigue, numbness.

Charlin syndrome (nasociliary neuralgia) - pain localized to the internal angle of the eye, and it is associated with tearing, photophobia, blepharospasm, conjunctival hyperaemia, palpebral edema, rhinorrhea with unilateral hyperaemia of the nasal turbinates.

Collet-Sicard syndrome - is a very rare condition characterised by unilateral palsy of the IX-XII cranial nerves, characterized by paralysis of the vocal cords, palate, trapezius muscle, and sternocleidomastoid muscle; secondary loss of the sense of taste in the back of the tongue, and anaesthesia of the larynx, pharynx, and soft palate.

Concha bullosa - abnormal pneumatization of the middle turbinate that may interfere with normal ventilation of sinus ostia and can result in recurrent sinusitis.

Cottle signe - good nasal breathing after lifting the cheek (sign in nasal valve colaps).

„Cri du chat” syndrome - disorder caused by the loss of part of the short arm from chromosome 5. The syndrome involves severe developmental and mental retardation and a characteristic constellation of congenital malformations which include microcephaly, round face, hypertelorism, micrognathia, epicanthal folds, low-set ears, hypotonia, laryngomalacia, motor and mental retardation.

Crouzon syndrome - genetic disorder characterized by a premature fusion of both coronal sutures resulting in a brachycephalic head. The characteristic features of Crouzon's syndrome are ocular proptosis (exophthalmos), maxillary hypoplasia, excessive distance between both eyes (orbital hypertelorism), external auditory conduct atresia, conductive hearing loss and a beaked nose resembling a parrot's beak. Generally, there is retrusion of both the forehead and the eyebrow, with midface hypoplasia and shallow orbits with bulging eyes (proptosis).

Dejean syndrome (orbital floor syndrome) - exophthalmia, diplopia, and anesthesia in the areas innervated by the trigeminal nerve, occurring with a lesion in the floor of the orbit.

Garcin's syndrome - unilateral paralysis of all of the cranial nerves due to a tumor at the base of the skull or in the nasopharynx.

Gradenigo syndrome - lateral rectus palsy (cranial nerve VI), retroorbital pain (cranial nerve V) and otorrhea.

Sclerosteosis - progressive sclerosing bone dysplasia with an autosomal recessive mode of inheritance. Radiologically, it is characterized by a generalized hyperostosis and sclerosis leading to a markedly thickened and sclerotic skull, with mandible, ribs, clavicles and all long bones also being affected. Due to narrowing of the foramina of the cranial nerves, facial nerve palsy, hearing loss and atrophy of the optic nerves can occur.

Styloid syndrome (Eagle syndrome) - Inflammation of the styloid process, a spike-like projection sticking off the base of the skull. The tissues in the throat rub on this structure during the act of swallowing causing pain. The diagnosis of is made by history and an x-ray showing the abnormal styloid process.

Vernet syndrome (jugular foramen syndrome) - involvement of the IX, X, and XI cranial nerves with the fracture. Patients present with difficulty in phonation and aspiration and ipsilateral motor paralysis of the vocal cord, soft palate (curtain sign), superior pharyngeal constrictor, sternocleidomastoid, and trapezius.

Villaret syndrome - ipsilateral paralysis of the IX, X, XI, XII cranial nerves and cervical sympathetic fibers. The clinical manifestations include Horner's syndrome and paralysis of the soft palate, pharynx, and vocal cords. In some cases there also may be paralysis of the superior constrictors of the pharynx, numbness of the soft palate, fauces, and larynx, loss of taste of the posterior one third of the tongue, and paralysis of the sternocleidomastoid and trapezius muscles.